

would be impossible for invaders to get as far as the capital.

Financial Situation.

The financial situation is the most serious trouble that Huerta is facing. The fact that the national treasury practically is empty is not hidden even from the people and measures recently adopted to obtain funds have been calculated to remove any doubt remaining. The new stamp tax, which will go into effect December 1, practically will double the revenue from that source. Special taxes have been imposed and the taxing of articles imported by parcel post is being discussed.

Every possible opportunity for raising money is being carefully scrutinized by the Department of Finance. Since the war, and it is feared the launching of one notes and two paper bills throughout the republic will not serve to restore general confidence in the banks. Behind each of the bills, there is presented to be a metal reserve, but there is a fair proportion of the public which is skeptical of this.

These conditions have resulted in an increase in the prices of ordinary commodities and the best prices money can hold out is that there will be a still further increase.

The military situation throughout the country is little understood in the capital. It is almost impossible to obtain accurate news of operations not fifty miles away and nearly all the reports published in the local papers are distrusted by the public. The press that has not yet been taken over by the rebels, and the reports of the State of Tamaulipas, has been taken by the rebels. On the contrary, optimistic reports are published of the campaign being waged against the border town by the generals for the purpose of retaking it is detailed at great length.

Those distrustful of the government reports are inclined to believe that the predominance of Monterey and Chihuahua is serious. From time to time, railroad communication throughout the length of the National Railway has been interrupted again within a day or two.

Protective Measures.

A private letter from San Luis Potosi gives an account of the protective measures resorted to by the government to deter the rebels from interfering with traffic. The families of Mariano Sandoval and Santos Coy, well-known rebels, are being continually conveyed as passengers up and down the line. This is known to the rebels and the government authorities assume that as long as the women and children of the rebel chiefs would be the victims in any attack, their work trains will not be molested.

How large General Huerta's army is at present is not known, but the last official report placed the number at 8,000. The campaign of drafting into service individuals of all stations and ranks has added, according to unofficial statements at the palace, 30,000, but it is certain that no such number as this is under arms, as the government has had difficulty in obtaining guns. Men are more plentiful than arms, and General Huerta is looking forward anxiously to the receipt of rifles purchased abroad. A large Japanese consignment should begin to arrive here about December 1.

The methods of warfare of both rebels and Federalists have ceased to shock the people of the country, although they have not been altered. In some cases prisoners are being killed, and in others they are recruited into the ranks of their captors. The war in the State of Morelos is unchecked, many regions being described as scenes of slaughter by those recently passing through.

From the Austrian legation there today was sent out to all Austrians a circular urging them to co-operate with

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W. H. D. D. D.

The German and other European colonies in organizing for defense.

Accompanying the circular was another issued by the Germans, detailing the plan of warfare that the rebels have given in the German army have direct affairs. The Germans have a fair supply of rifles and ammunition and two machine guns.

The Americans have made to systematic attempt to protect themselves, the disposition of the majority appearing to be to trust to General Huerta and his forces or to help.

Terrill at White House.

Washington, November 23.—Sir William Terrill, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to-night had a brief conference with President Wilson at the White House. He declined to reveal the subject discussed, saying it was personal and private.

Sir William has been here several weeks, and on account of the illness of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has interested himself considerably in the Mexican situation. It became known that tonight's conference was his second with the President, and that on the first occasion he had a frank talk on Mexican affairs. This interchange of views is believed to have aided in developing the friendly understanding between the British Government and the United States concerning the policy toward Mexico.

The British Government has indicated not only to the Washington administration, but to the Huerta regime.

HUERTAHADIN IN MADERO'S KILLING

Former Ambassador to Mexico
Condemns Present Course of Administration.

Washington, November 23.—In a lecture delivered here to-night, Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico, defended his own actions before and after the assassination of President Madero and Vice-President Suarez, declared his belief that Huerta was in no way responsible for these murders, and condemned the present course of the administration in dealing with Mexico.

Introduced by Congressman Kahn, of California, Mr. Wilson sketched the Mexican people and their revolutions. He said:

"The same professional bandits who made the revolution under Madero, made the revolution against Madero, and are now making the revolution against Huerta. They cannot spell or understand democracy, and are as yet unfit for government. They are simply bandits held together by the power of a gun. It is impossible to have a constitutional election in Mexico."

"The Diaz administration was not overthrown. It collapsed. Madero did not have men or strength to conquer a single state. He rose by the weight of the public opinion that overthrew Diaz."

"With 4,000 equipped men under Diaz in the arsenal, with 5,000 men under Madero in the palace, and 4,000 revolutionists outside the city, it was impossible for Madero to hold the arsenal. The streets were filling with bandits and riot and disorder increasing. I sent for Diaz and Huerta, and with the concurrence of the British and German ambassadors, I proposed a revolution by which Huerta became the head of the government. It saved the city. If it was to do over, I would do it again."

"I did not tell Huerta to do what he pleased with Madero. Then he asked me whether he should send him to lunatic asylum or to banish him. I told him it was not my constitutional prerogative to advise, to do what he thought best for the peace of Mexico."

"Madero was killed because a telegram sent by his friends to General Velasquez at Vera Cruz, asking Velasquez to rise with the army in his behalf, was favorably answered, and Velasquez's favorable answer was interpreted. Madero was killed by the soldiers to prevent another revolution, and to revenge the death of Colonel Diviera and General Reyes."

"De la Barra, the truest, best and most trusted man in Mexico, gave me his word upon conclusive evidence that he had no hand in Madero's killing."

"With forty-seven Senators, all the diplomats, and between the British and American negotiators, I asked Madero to resign in the interests of peace."

Legality Established.
"The government of Huerta was just as legally established as was that of Diaz. It was established by McKinley's will."

"If Huerta had been recognized by the United States, the revolution would have ended three months ago. This has not happened, and all this most peculiar diplomacy of recent days would have been avoided."

Mr. Wilson was greeted by rounds of applause when in eloquent oratorical outburst, he asked the following questions:

"Wherever before have the appeals of the United States been heeded by a deaf and unsympathetic ears in their government?"

"Where before have American citizens been ordered out of a country without protection for their property?"

"Where before have we attempted to institute a policy which must make us the schoolmaster of every unruly republic?"

"Where before did we destroy the credit of any country to make them think as we think and do as we do?"

"Andrew Jackson never did this. Samuel J. Tilden never did this. Grover Cleveland never did this. Champ Clark would never have done this."

"We have announced we don't like the photographs of General Huerta. Therefore, we do not want him for President."

"What are we to think of the diplomacy that has brought us face to face with the ridiculous position in foreign affairs where success is worse than failure?"

"Because if you break down the present government of Mexico, and thousands are killed in the streets and in the states the responsibility for the deaths will rest on your shoulders."

"Not a member of the diplomatic corps in Mexico representing the European governments has a particle of sympathy with the policy of this administration. It is so plain that even a child in the South, unable to read, were to rise in arms would you be in favor of an armistice between the rebels and the government?"

"I am opposed to intervention. It would be good for Mexico. It would be bad for us."

"We have already intervened with our battleships anchored in their ports and our men on their borders. With that armed unrecognized intervention at Carranza, and that accomplished sailor, John Lind, skipping from port to port, we have already intervened."

"When in conclusion Mr. Wilson expressed the wish that our distinguished Secretary of State had adopted a policy more to the credit of our republic and people the audience to Mr. Bryan was a loud and long and enthusiastic laughter."

During the most strikingly personal phases of Mr. Wilson's lecture, the speech of Mr. Wilson was interrupted by the speech of Mr. Wilson's son, Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, Jr., who was with him at the time.

The speech made a distinct sensation.

Moderate Weather Still in Prospect
Washington, November 23.—Several more days of moderate sunshine are in prospect for the most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, according to the Weather Bureau weekly forecast, issued to-night.

Trains are indicated Monday in the Southern States, says the forecast, but with this exception generally fair weather will prevail for several days east of the Rocky Mountains, and probably well toward the end of the week. The eastern portion of the country and also the Southwest. Temperatures will be moderate over the western portions, and will fall to more normal conditions over the rest of the country, with a decided fall over the northern districts.

"Present pressure distribution indicates the approach of another disturbance to the far Northwest. The conditions will drift eastward, probably reaching the end of the week."

"The Northwestern disturbance will be followed by rising pressure and falling temperature, beginning by Tuesday or Wednesday over the extreme Northwest, and extending to the North Atlantic States by the end of the week."

"There are no present indications of any very low temperatures."

"Over the Middle and Southern districts west of the Rocky Mountains generally fair weather will prevail, with somewhat higher temperatures early in the week."

NO DEFINITE DATE FOR REAL OPENING OF PANAMA CANAL

(Continued from First Page.)

tying the material into unused valleys distant from the canal.

A great engineering problem was involved in the solution of the question of continuing the excavation of the canal by steam shovels, or by hydraulic excavators, and the latter method, for the first time, makes an official statement of the reasons, which impelled him to choose the wet method.

These were based on the apprehension that the Panama Dike would not be strong or high enough to keep the water out of the cut, as the Gatun Lake rose in the wet season. Also, steam shovel operations would be retarded by the seasonal rains, which would not affect the operation of the dredges, and finally the means would be one of economy. It would have been better to wait for the dry season, to have removed all of the slides by January 1, 1914, except the Cucaracha slide, which could not have been entirely carried off before April 1, 1914.

The financial operations of the canal are told in big figures: The disbursing officer has paid out \$26,247,765 on pay rolls alone, congress so far, has appropriated \$39,500,000 for the canal construction, of which \$10,675,956 went for fortifications.

In great detail Colonel Goethals tells the story of the engineers' work during the last year, and with considerable satisfaction, it is reported that the mechanism of the vast locks and dams was tested with perfect success. The gates at Gatun were swung in one minute and fifty seconds, and the heavy iron chains, which are depended upon to prevent an unruly vessel from crashing into the locks, were raised and lowered in ample time to meet any emergency, and demonstrated their ability to check or stop any vessel, unless of very great size, and moving with excessive speed. The locomotives, which will tow the ships through the locks, were tried out, and proved their ability to easily handle the largest of vessels and the electric incinerators, which will involve the use of a current of 4,000 volts pressure, was completely successful.

Altogether the technical sections of the report seem to demonstrate the fact that practically nothing was left to be done, and that the canal remains to prevent the successful operation of the canal.

RIGHT CONCEDED TO FORTIFY CANAL

Shown by Correspondence Between British and American Negotiators.

Washington, November 23.—In connection with a discussion of the declaration a few days ago by Charles Stuart Narine, in an address in London, before the Royal United Service Institution, that "despite the Hay-Panama treaty, the world now is faced by a fortified Panama Canal," it was pointed out here today by officials in charge of the canal, that the United States had not specifically given the United States the right to fortify the Canal, the subject at the time passed on the subject of the treaty between the British and American negotiators, and it was pointed out that Great Britain conceded the right.

As originally drawn, the treaty contained the definite statement that "no fortification shall be erected commanding the Canal or the water adjacent."

This was omitted from the final draft, however, which was left out of the treaty. The omission of the proposition for fortification in the second draft, as added, "was considered all-out."

It is a fact that the United States under the treaty is called upon to maintain the neutrality of the Canal in time of war, as well as in time of peace, and the British, in the treaty, conceded the right to fortify the Canal.

As to large fortifications with big modern guns, constituting "polling," it was argued that there can be no equal proper interpretation of the treaty. The treaty could not be done without force equal to the task of maintaining neutrality against all comers.

"Now that the United States has become the practical sovereign of the Canal, it is not to be questioned that the United States has the right to exercise belligerent right for its protection." It added that it certainly was not the intention of the Hay-Panama government that any responsibility for the protection of the Canal should attach to them in the future.

To date \$2,000,000 has been appropriated for the defense of the Canal against attack, and \$200,000 for inland defense.

Marble's Body Cremated.
Washington, November 23.—Funeral services for John H. Marble, late a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, were held at All Saints Church today in the presence of many officials of the government. The body was cremated.

Can't Help But Admire Babies
Every Woman Cuddles Loving Gland at the Nestling Cuddled in Its Bosom.

A woman's heart responds to the sweetness of a pretty child, and more so today than ever before, for the advent of Mother's Friend.

This is a wonderful external help to the muscles and tendons, for it penetrates the tissues, makes them readily yield to nature's demand for expansion, so there is no period of pain, discomfort, straining, nausea or other symptoms so often distressing during the anxious weeks of expectancy.

Mother's Friend thoroughly lubricates every nerve, tendon and muscle involved and is a sure preventive for caking of the breasts.

And particularly to young mothers this is a famous remedy of inestimable value. It enables them to preserve their health and strength, and they remain pretty by having avoided all the suffering and danger that would otherwise accompany such an occasion.

You will find this splendid remedy on sale at all drug stores at \$1.00 a bottle. Write to The Baby's Friend Co., 224 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their instructive book for expectant mothers.

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Excitement Irresistible.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Winona, Minn., November 23.—"The thought of the coming of the Christmas bells, the rising smoke and the reddenings of the sky were too much for me. I burned over thirty buildings because the excitement was irresistible," said Frank Norton to the Winona Times-Dispatch today, formerly employed as driver of a mail wagon, today confessed that he was the cause of the numerous incendiary fires that had baffled the police for the past six months.

OBITUARY
Miss Carrie Reynolds. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Asheville, N. C., November 23.—Miss Carrie Reynolds, a member of one of Asheville's most prominent families, died this morning, at an early hour, at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. L. Forbes, in Edgemont Park. She had been in ill health for the past year. Miss Reynolds was the twin sister of Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, being the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. John Reynolds. She is survived by one brother, Dr. Reynolds, and four sisters, Mrs.

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CHURCH MERGED ENDS, ALTHOUGH ONE APPROVES IT
(Continued from First Page.)

tion with Westminster Church was ready to make its report. He was unanimously elected moderator of the session.

William H. Miller, chairman of the committee, said that several questions had come up within the last twenty-four hours which made the proposed merger unwise, and presented a resolution, adopted by the committee, that the matter be tabled indefinitely, and that the committee be discharged.

Thomas C. Dickey, a member of the congregation, thought the congregation should be informed of the reasons which had so recently arisen as to make the union unwise. He said that it was a congregation's business, and the congregation should know.

Dr. Lingle explained that it was probably a difference between the committees of the two churches which had led the committee of the Grace Street Church to believe that consolidation would be unwise, and the congregation should be informed of the reasons which had so recently arisen as to make the union unwise. He said that it was a congregation's business, and the congregation should know.

Vote Was Unanimous.
Mr. Dickey appeared satisfied, and there was no further discussion. The question was put by Dr. Lingle, and the congregation voted unanimously to adopt the resolution of the committee that the matter be tabled, and that the committee be discharged. The thanks of the congregation was accorded to the committee.

Deaths
PARLEY.—Died, November 22, 1913, at her residence, 2521 Q Street, at 11:45 P. M. MRS. D. PARLEY, in her sixty-sixth year.

Funeral from East End Baptist Church MONDAY, November 24, at 2 P. M.

EDDENS.—Died, Saturday evening, November 23, at 2:45 o'clock, at home, No. 10 South Cherry Street, Mrs. LUCIA AMOS EDDENS, beloved wife of William E. Eddens, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. She leaves, besides her husband, one daughter, her mother, Mrs. O. H. Wood, and one brother, Edward Amos, to mourn their loss.

Funeral will be held from Park Place Methodist Church, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, at 2:30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. Interment in Hillview Cemetery.

BRIGGS.—Died, at the Memorial Hospital yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, FLEMING BRIGGS, sister of Miss Ella W. Briggs.

Funeral from her late residence, 17 Park Avenue, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

MERIWETHER.—Entered into rest, at 215 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va., November 23, 1913, Mrs. BELLA NELSON MERIWETHER, daughter of the late Dr. William Douglas Meriwether, and Phoebe Gardner Meriwether, of Kinloch, Albemarle County, Va., and sister of Mrs. J. C. Meriwether, and Miss Evelyn Page Meriwether, of this city, and of Mrs. William H. Meriwether, of St. Louis, Mo.

Funeral at 3:30 P. M. MONDAY, November 24, 1913, from the residence of Mrs. J. C. Meriwether, 215 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

WOODWARD.—After an illness of four months, and at the age of eighty years, Mrs. ALBINA R. WOODWARD died Tuesday morning, November 21, in the home of her son, F. W. Woodward, West Point, Va. She was the oldest child of Major C. H. Woodward, his wife, Martha, of "Marlborough," New Kent County, and the widow of Richardson C. Woodward, of New Kent. She is survived by two sons, C. H. and F. W. Woodward, at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. L. Meriwether, and three grandchildren, Mildred Lee and Mary H. Woodward, all of West Point.

FAIRLEY.—Died, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Wingfield, of Appomattox, Va., November 21, 1913, Mr. FAIRLEY, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Amelia County.

JOHNSON.—Died, at the residence of Mrs. Mary E. Bland, 15 West Grace Street, at 5:30 o'clock, November 21, 1913, Miss EMMA JOHNSON, who leaves a sister, Mrs. C. I. Bland, and two nephews, H. C. and R. L. Bland. Funeral from above at 3 o'clock TUESDAY AFTERNOON. Interment in Hollywood Cemetery.

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Mr. George H. Maynard, Illumination Engineer of the Holophone Works of the General Electric Company will give a lecture on Modern Illumination at our Show Room, November 25th, at 8 P. M.

You are cordially invited to attend this free lecture, and it will be interesting.

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